

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, IRELAND.

1892.

REPORT AND TABLES

RELATING TO

MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS;

SHOWING THEIR DISTRIBUTION IN IRELAND WHEN AT HOME; THEIR RELATIVE PROPORTION TO THE POPULATION; THEIR SOCIAL POSITION WHEN AT HOME AS MEASURED BY THE EXTENT OF THEIR HOLDINGS, IF ANY; THEIR DESTINATION; AND THE NUMBER WHO LEFT THE SEVERAL PORTS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST AUGUST, 1892.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



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DUBLIN CASTLE,

29th September, 1892.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th instant, forwarding, for submission to their Excellencies the Lord Justices, the Report and Tables relating to Migratory Agricultural Labourers, 1892.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WEST RIDGEWAY.

The Registrar-General,

Charlemont House,

Rutland-square, Dublin.

IRISH MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS,
1892.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY
ROBERT OFFLEY ASHBURTON, BARON HOUGHTON,
&c., &c., &c.,
LORD LIEUTENANT GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I have the honour to submit the following Report and Tables concerning Irish Agricultural Labourers who habitually seek employment at a distance from their own homes, especially in England and Scotland. These Tables, which set forth the information on the subject obtained at the homes of the migratory labourers by the enumerators of agricultural statistics, are in continuation of those presented annually since the year 1880, and are comparable with the statistics of Migratory Labourers published in the Report on the Census of Ireland for 1881.

It appears from the Tables that there were in June of this year 14,783 persons, or 3·1 per 1,000 of the population according to the Census of 1891, who had either left or intended to leave their homes to seek employment as agricultural labourers elsewhere : of these, 2,934 had not left their homes at the time of the enumeration. The corresponding number for 1891 was 13,129, showing an increase of 1,654, or 12·6 per cent. in the present year.

As in previous Reports, the chief points of interest with regard to migratory agricultural labourers may be dealt with under the following heads :—

- I. Their distribution in Ireland when at home.
- II. Their relative proportion to the population :
 - (a.) To the total population ;
 - (b.) To the adult male population.
- III. Their social position when at home as measured by the extent of their holdings, if any.
- IV. Their destination.

L.—The distribution of agricultural labourers in Ireland when at home.—This is shown in the following statement:—

TABLE L.—Showing for each County and Province the number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers whose usual residence is situated therein; with the proportion of such Labourers to every 1,000 of the population, for the years 1889, 1890, 1891, and 1892, respectively.

PROVINCES AND COUNTIES.	Population in 1891.	Migratory Agricultural Labourers.				Rate per 1,000 according to the Census of			
		Number in 1889.	Number in 1890.	Number in 1891.	Number in 1892.	1889.		1891.	
						In 1889.	In 1890.	In 1891.	In 1892.
LEINSTER PROVINCE:									
Carlow County,	40,936	—	5	—	—	—	—	0·1	—
Dublin	419,218	—	14	9	—	—	—	—	—
Kildare	70,206	2	11	9	1	—	—	0·1	0·1
Kilkenny	87,261	4	6	11	23	—	—	0·1	0·1
King's	65,663	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·3
Longford	52,647	24	48	37	55	0·4	0·8	0·7	0·7
Louth	71,038	70	82	83	53	0·9	1·1	0·9	0·7
Meath	76,987	2	2	1	5	—	—	—	—
Queen's	54,883	—	7	19	—	—	—	0·1	0·3
Wexford	65,109	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wicklow	111,778	2	9	15	25	—	—	0·1	0·1
	62,136	9	2	2	2	0·1	—	—	—
MUNSTER PROVINCE:									
Clare County,	124,483	10	—	3	4	0·1	—	—	—
Cork	436,432	63	61	35	95	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·2
Kerry	179,138	138	145	81	57	0·7	0·7	0·5	0·3
Limerick	156,912	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Tipperary	173,188	—	28	18	24	—	—	0·1	0·1
Waterford	98,291	2	4	9	—	—	—	0·1	—
ULSTER PROVINCE:									
Antrim County,	428,158	18	32	19	15	—	0·1	—	—
Armagh	143,230	290	531	182	257	1·0	2·0	1·3	1·9
Cavan	111,917	56	36	38	34	0·2	0·2	0·3	0·2
Donegal	185,636	954	1,075	1,320	1,322	4·0	5·2	7·1	7·4
Down	267,059	70	23	54	14	0·3	0·1	0·2	0·1
Fermanagh	74,170	6	4	19	8	0·1	—	0·3	0·1
Lenistown	152,006	18	40	31	27	0·1	0·2	0·2	0·2
Monaghan	86,206	46	37	35	29	0·4	0·4	0·5	0·3
Tyrone	171,401	26	54	27	53	0·1	0·3	0·2	0·2
CONNAUGHT PROVINCE:									
Galway County,	214,712	1,416	1,378	1,506	1,541	5·8	5·7	5·4	7·2
Leitrim	78,818	205	262	204	378	2·3	3·0	3·5	4·6
Mayo	219,084	7,291	8,490	7,271	8,554	29·7	34·6	33·3	39·1
Roscommon	114,397	754	1,109	1,390	1,396	5·7	6·4	12·2	12·2
Sligo	98,018	606	780	748	780	6·4	7·1	7·6	6·1
SUMMARY.									
Leinster Province,	1,187,760	113	187	158	143	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·1
Munster	1,172,402	223	238	147	180	0·2	0·2	0·1	0·2
Ulster	1,619,814	1,423	1,632	1,735	1,790	0·8	0·9	1·1	1·1
Connacht	724,774	10,271	12,034	11,029	12,661	12·5	14·6	15·3	17·6
Total of Ireland,	4,704,750	12,028	14,081	13,129	14,733	2·8	2·7	2·8	2·1

The number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers returned in 1880 was 22,900, in 1881—21,823; in 1882—16,836; in 1883—14,780; in 1884—14,413; in 1885—13,140; in 1886—12,375; in 1887—12,423; in 1888—11,723; in 1889—12,028; in 1890—14,081; in 1891—18,129, and in 1892, 14,733.

Nearly six-sevenths of the entire number for 1892, namely, 12,661, are natives of the Province of Connacht. Of these, 8,554 come from the county of Mayo alone, which county furnishes over one-half of all the Irish migratory labourers.

They were distributed among the various Poor Law Unions in Mayo; the principal being Swineford, 8,891; Westport, 1,231; Castlebar, 1,084; Claremorris, 978 (see Table II. and Table in Appendix). In 1841 also, Mayo was the principal source of these migratory labourers. The numbers furnished by the other counties of Connaught in 1892, are—Galway, 1,541; Roscommon, 1,398 (including 1,184 from the portion of Castlereagh Union in this county); Sligo, 790; Leitrim, 378.

The next province in importance, as to the supply of migratory labourers, is Ulster. The total number furnished by Ulster is 1,799; of these, 1,382 (or 76·8 per cent.) are natives of the county of Donegal. The numbers furnished by the various Poor Law Unions in this county include—Glenties, 641; Dunfanaghy, 239; Millford, 216; Inishowen, 131, the other unions furnishing but small numbers. It will be observed that the numbers for the four unions named make a total of 1,327, showing that nearly all the migratory labourers of Donegal and more than 73 per cent. of all from Ulster are natives of the very limited area along the Donegal coast comprised in these four unions. Of the Ulster counties the next in order to Donegal is Armagh, which furnishes 267, of whom 106 are natives of Newry, 59 of Armagh, and 51 of Castleblayney union. The county of Tyrone furnishes 33; Monaghan, 29; Londonderry, 27; Cavan, 24; Antrim, 15; Down, 14; and Fermanagh, 8.

The province of Leinster furnishes only 143 migratory labourers. These are principally natives of the counties of Louth and Longford, which respectively furnish 53 and 36, or nearly two-thirds of the whole number from this province. The numbers for the other counties of Leinster are very small, ranging from 25 in Wexford to 1 in Kildare. There are this year no migratory labourers from Carlow, Dublin, King's Co., Queen's Co., or Westmeath.

The province of Munster furnishes 180. They are distributed as follows among the various counties:—Cork, 95; Kerry, 57; Tipperary, 24; and Clare, 4. There are no migratory labourers this year from Waterford or Limerick.

Comparing the foregoing analysis with the corresponding returns for the year 1891, it will be observed that the total number of migratory labourers has increased by 1,634. In the province of Leinster the numbers show a decrease of 15, or 9·5 per cent.; and in Munster an increase of 33, or 22·4 per cent. In these two provinces the numbers were so small in 1891 and 1892 that they could not have any appreciable effect on the social condition of the labouring classes or on the labour market. In Ulster the number in 1891 was 1,755, and in 1892 it is 1,799, being an increase of 44, or 2·5 per cent. An increase of 62 occurred in Donegal, which county is the chief residence of the migratory labourers of Ulster. The number for Connaught rose from 9,877 in 1886 to 10,148 in 1887; it fell to 9,941 in 1888, rose to 10,271 in 1889, and to 12,034 in 1890, fell to 11,069 in 1891, and rose to 12,661 in 1892, the last number showing an increase of 1,592, or 14·4 per cent., when compared with that for 1891. These figures show that a large number of the inhabitants of Connaught still pursue the avocation of migratory labourers. Mayo still heads the list with the largest number, showing an increase of 1,283 compared with the previous year.

II.—*The proportion which the migratory labourers bear to the population resident in the districts from which they come is a matter of more importance than the absolute number from any particular area.* In Table I. the proportion of migratory labourers per 1,000 of the population is given. It will be observed that the proportion for the whole of Ireland is but 8·1 per 1,000, but when considered by provinces it is found that the proportion in Connaught is 17·5 per 1,000; in Ulster it is 1·1; in Munster, 0·2; and in Leinster, 0·1.

A more exact analysis of the numbers furnished by Connaught shows that in Mayo the proportion of migratory labourers to the population reached the large number of 39·1 per 1,000; in Roscommon it was 12·2; in Sligo, 8·1; in Galway, 7·2; and in Leitrim, 4·8.

In Ulster, the proportion reached 7·4 in Donegal, and 1·9 in Armagh; but in all other counties it was under 1·0 per 1,000.

In Leinster the highest rate per 1,000 is 07 in Longford and in Louth.

In all the counties of Munster the numbers were so small that they were not likely to have any important general effect.

The following are, therefore, the counties in which the influence of the migration of labourers is most likely to be felt:—

Mayo,	39·1 per 1,000.	Sligo,	8·1 per 1,000.
Roscommon,	12·2 per 1,000.	Donegal,	7·4 per 1,000.

In the following counties the number appears to be sufficiently large to produce appreciable effects:—

Galway,	7·2 per 1,000.	Louth,	4·8 per 1,000.
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TABLE II.—Showing by POOR LAW UNIONS the Number of MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS (in 1892) whose usual RESIDENCE is situated therein; with the PROPORTION of such LABOURERS to every 1,000 of the POPULATION, according to the Census of 1891.

Poor Law Union,	Counties in which situated,	Population in 1891.	Migratory Agricultural Labourers		Poor Law Union,	Counties in which situated,	Population in 1891.	Migratory Agricultural Labourers	
			Number	Rate per 1,000 of the Population.				Number	Rate per 1,000 of the Population.
Abbeyleix,	Queen's,	18,083	—	—	Gores,	Fermanagh and Monaghan,	37,555	9	91
Ardagh,	Armagh,	59,055	—	—	Cavan,	Tipperary and Waterford,	50,774	9	84
Athlone,	Louth and Meath,	16,779	3	18·2	Cavan,	Armagh and Londonderry,	82,587	—	—
Askeaton,	Armagh and Tyrone,	43,887	82	1,921	Cavan,	Tyrone,	25,181	—	—
Ballynahinch,	Westmeath and Roscommon,	52,783	30	57·3	Cavan,	Cavan and Monaghan,	35,473	—	—
Ballyshannon,	Meath and Queen's,	25,325	—	—	Cork,	Cork,	123,379	—	—
Ballyshannon,	Clare,	16,745	31	187	Cork,	Clare,	5,079	—	—
Ballyshannon,	Mayo and Sligo,	29,264	65	22·0	Cork,	Limerick,	12,549	—	—
Ballyshannon,	Galway and Roscommon,	26,710	6	22·1	Cork,	Mayo,	5,034	—	—
Ballyshannon,	Galway and Mayo,	24,304	103	8·8	Cork,	Kerry,	20,011	—	—
Ballyshannon,	Antrim,	14,479	22	15·6	Donegal,	Donegal,	22,004	20	14
Ballyshannon,	Longford and Westmeath,	14,544	—	—	Donegal,	Donegal,	43,238	—	—
Ballyshannon,	Antrim,	20,997	1	4·8	Donegal,	Louth and Meath,	55,262	8	91
Ballyshannon,	Antrim and Londonderry,	52,692	32	61·1	Donegal,	Sligo,	23,003	40	21
Ballyshannon,	Donegal, Fermanagh and Leitrim,	20,290	—	—	Donegal,	Donegal,	295,169	—	—
Ballyshannon,	Cavan,	4,267	4	9·5	Donegal,	Donegal, Fermanagh, and Monaghan,	48,134	33	14
Ballyshannon,	Donegal,	12,119	—	—	Donegal,	Donegal, Fermanagh, and Monaghan,	10,074	388	214
Ballyshannon,	Cavan, Cavan and Wexford,	15,578	2	13·1	Donegal,	Donegal, Fermanagh, and Monaghan,	17,421	—	—
Ballyshannon,	Armagh and Down,	67,243	55	81·4	Donegal,	Cork,	18,177	2	91
Ballyshannon,	Cork,	20,359	—	—	Donegal,	Donegal and Meath,	16,021	1	21
Ballyshannon,	Cork,	14,546	49	32·2	Donegal,	Cork,	9,771	—	—
Ballyshannon,	Cavan and Leitrim,	20,294	56	27·7	Donegal,	Cork and Waterford,	23,841	—	—
Ballyshannon,	Mayo,	20,893	—	—	Donegal,	Cork,	10,156	—	—
Ballyshannon,	Tipperary,	14,325	212	21·6	Donegal,	Galway,	24,399	—	—
Ballyshannon,	Waterford,	6,130	—	—	Donegal,	Galway,	22,635	—	—
Ballyshannon,	Leitrim,	15,852	288	17·0	Donegal,	Galway,	30,218	39	69
Ballyshannon,	Tipperary and Waterford,	20,854	20	1·5	Donegal,	Galway,	10,485	810	44·9
Ballyshannon,	Tipperary and Waterford,	15,262	—	—	Donegal,	Donegal,	34,210	642	18·7
Ballyshannon,	Cork and Queen's,	20,607	—	—	Donegal,	Cork,	10,156	—	—
Ballyshannon,	Monaghan,	26,484	2	7·2	Donegal,	Galway,	26,199	—	—
Ballyshannon,	Laois and Offaly,	22,081	160	7·0	Donegal,	Galway,	30,218	39	69
Ballyshannon,	Offaly,	20,081	1,054	52·2	Donegal,	Galway,	10,485	810	44·9
Ballyshannon,	Tipperary,	18,939	—	—	Donegal,	Donegal,	34,210	642	18·7
Ballyshannon,	Tipperary,	21,058	14	66	Donegal,	Cork,	10,156	—	—
Ballyshannon,	Mon.,	25,921	1,054	40·2	Donegal,	Galway,	14,391	—	—
Ballyshannon,	Armagh and Monaghan,	20,374	38	2·0	Donegal,	Cork,	10,156	—	—
Ballyshannon,	Down,	11,430	—	—	Donegal,	Galway,	26,199	—	—
Ballyshannon,	Down,	25,929	28	1·0	Donegal,	Galway,	30,218	39	69
Ballyshannon,	Mon. and Roscommon,	21,474	1,000	40·1	Donegal,	Galway,	10,485	810	44·9
Ballyshannon,	Down,	22,582	—	—	Donegal,	Donegal,	34,210	642	18·7
Ballyshannon,	Down,	21,374	1	—	Donegal,	Donegal,	34,210	642	18·7
Ballyshannon,	Down,	21,374	22	1·6	Donegal,	Donegal,	34,210	642	18·7
Ballyshannon,	Down,	20,424	878	26·4	Donegal,	Donegal,	10,156	—	—
Ballyshannon,	Galway,	20,969	23	1·0	Donegal,	Donegal,	30,218	39	69
Ballyshannon,	Tipperary,	27,079	2	7·1	Donegal,	Donegal,	30,218	39	69
Ballyshannon,	Monaghan and Tyrone,	18,861	1	0·0	Donegal,	Donegal,	30,218	39	69
Ballyshannon,	Cork,	21,810	22	1·6	Donegal,	Donegal,	30,218	39	69

MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS

TABLE II.—Showing by Poor-Law Unions the Number of MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS, &c.—continued.

From Law Union	Counties in which situated.	Population in 1881.	Migratory Agricultural Labourers.		From Law Union	Counties in which situated.	Population in 1881.	Migratory Agricultural Labourers.	
			Number per 1000 of the Popula- tion.	Rate per 1000 of the Popula- tion.				Number per 1000 of the Popula- tion.	Rate per 1000 of the Popula- tion.
Tallow,	Magn.,	4,250	32	27	Glenmalier,	Cavan and Monast.,	17,347	-	-
Kilkenny,	Kerry,	40,518	-	-	Dough,	Tyrone,	44,367	2	01
Waterford,	Waterford,	5,747	-	-	Taghmon,	Donegal,	20,044	20	00
Tipperary,	Cork and Limerick,	28,051	-	-	Pagadurra,	Kildare, & Tipperary,	20,044	-	-
Waterford,	Cork,	11,423	-	-	Fernsana,	Carlow,	10,383	-	-
Kilkenny,	Cork,	10,225	-	-	Kilcoole,	Wexford, & Wexf.	55,479	-	-
Laois,	Athlone,	33,370	-	-	Rathdrum,	Westmeath,	27,625	-	-
Leitrim,	Donegal,	5,359	2	02	Rathdrum,	Limerick,	12,937	-	-
Louth,	Louth,	22,311	34	05	Rathdrum,	-	-		
Louth,	Carr and Louth,	50,312	-	-	Rathdown,	Galway and Roscommon,	12,081	14	01
Louth,	Antrim and Down,	20,000	-	-	Rathdrum,	Sligo, Galway, and Donegal,	12,399	-	-
Louth,	Waterford,	15,224	-	-	Rathdrum,	Cavan, Westmeath, & West-	12,399	2	02
Louth,	Fermanagh,	10,174	-	-	Rathdrum,	meath,	14,123	-	-
Louth,	Carrick and Fermanagh,	20,251	-	-	Rathdrum,	Cork,	59,450	-	-
Louth,	Down and Louth County,	10,000	2	00	Rathdrum,	Cork,	11,933	10	00
Louth,	Longford,	10,004	30	14	Rathdrum,	Sligo,	4,154	11	00
Louth,	Offaly,	22,264	-	-	Rathdrum,	Donegal and Tyrone,	25,935	15	00
Louth,	Armagh, Armagh, & Down,	56,153	25	05	Rathdrum,	Donegal,	15,309	14	05
Louth,	Cork,	20,208	8	02	Rathdrum,	Monaghan,	26,428	23	00
Louth,	Louthshire,	46,976	-	-	Rathdrum,	Monaghan,	-		
Meath,	Deirfi,	22,485	-	-	Grangeiland,	Monaghan,	48,904	2,051	00-0
Meath,	Leitrim,	15,465	120	8-4	Grangeiland,	Kildare,	12,675	-	-
Meath,	Cork,	23,355	-	-	Grangeiland,	Tyrone,	20,612	-	-
Meath,	Donegal,	21,000	93	8-5	Grangeiland,	Leitrim, and Tipperary,	25,518	-	-
Meath,	Cork,	15,163	2	04	Grangeiland,	Sligo,	22,518	218	00-0
Meath,	Cork and Limerick,	13,748	-	-	Grangeiland,	Kerry,	4,737	18	01
Meath,	Louth,	20,411	81	8-4	Grangeiland,	Meath,	10,043	-	-
Meath,	Monaghan,	10,472	15	10	Grangeiland,	Offaly,	24,350	234	00
Meath,	Monaghan,	10,472	15	10	Grangeiland,	Clare,	11,010	-	-
Meath,	King's and Queen's,	31,451	-	-	Grangeiland,	King's and Wexf.	34,851	-	-
Meath,	Wexf.	26,214	-	-	Utingford,	King's, Queen's, and Tipp.,	20,861	-	-
Meath,	Kildare and Wicklow,	40,078	-	-	Utingford,	King's and Wexf.,	30,308	-	-
Meath,	Wexf.	21,018	-	-	Wexf.	Wexf.,	21,201	1,275	00-0
Meath,	Tipp.,	27,082	-	-	Wexf.	Wexf.,	25,343	4	01
Meath,	Limerick,	25,005	-	-	Wexf.,	Cork and Waterford,	10,248	-	-
New Ross,	Cav., Kilkenny, and Wex-	25,561	14	05	Wexf.,	-	-		
Wexf.,	Offaly and Down,	25,124	-	-	Wexf.,	-	-		
Wexf.,	Down,	43,258	-	-	Wexf.,	-	-		
					Total,		4,704,236	14,200	00-0

The following statement shows the proportion of Migratory Labourers in all those Poor Law Unions where it exceeds 10 per 1,000 of the population, according to the Census of 1891.

POOR LAW TOWNS.	Counties in which situated.	Rate per £,000.	POOR LAW UNIONS.	Counties in which situated.	Rate per £,000.
Swindon,	Mayo, . . .	80-8	Ballylin, . . .	Mayo and Sligo, . . .	23-5
Glenamaddy,	Galway, . . .	44-9	Tobercurry, . . .	Sligo, . . .	25-2
Castlereagh,	Mayo and Roscommon, . . .	40-2	Ballymullet, . . .	Mayo, . . .	21-6
Castlbar, . . .	Mayo, . . .	37-5	Dundrumshaghy, . . .	Donegal, . . .	21-6
Claremorris, . . .	Do., . . .	34-4	Mountrath, . . .	Galway, . . .	18-5
Westport, . . .	Do., . . .	32-1	Glenattie, . . .	Donegal, . . .	18-7

The proportion of migratory labourers to the adult male population is an important element. This is shown in Table III, and the results are still more striking than when the numbers are viewed merely in relation to the total population.

In this statement Mayo appears in a still more remarkable light for it is found that no less than 16·4 per cent of the adult male population usually seek employment at a distance from their homes. In no other county in Ireland does the proportion reach 5 per cent.

In Donegal the proportion is 4·6 per cent.; in Sligo, 3·1; in Galway, 2·8; in

TABLE III.—Showing for each County and Province the Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers whose usual Residence is situated therein; the Total Number of Males Twenty years of age and upwards, according to the Census of 1891, and the proportion of Migratory Labourers to the latter number.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Males 20 years of age and upwards.	Migratory Agricultural Labourers.		PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Males 20 years of age and upwards.	Migratory Agricultural Labourers.	
		Number.	Per cent.			Number.	Per cent.
LEINSTER PROVINCE:							
Carlow County,	11,837	—	—	Antrim County,	107,391	15	—
Dublin	112,575	—	—	Armagh	37,618	28	0·7
Kildare	25,042	1	—	Cavan	31,087	24	0·1
Kilkenny	24,606	23	0·1	Donegal	42,752	1,382	3·6
King's	19,309	—	—	Down	68,121	14	—
Louth	14,564	16	0·2	Fermanagh	21,544	8	—
Meath	19,239	53	0·3	Londonderry	40,637	27	0·1
Queen's	19,242	—	—	Monaghan	24,052	29	0·1
Westmeath	19,925	—	—	Tyrone	48,782	53	0·1
Wexford	32,036	25	0·1	CONNAUGHT PROVINCE:		STAMFORD:	
Wicklow	17,619	2	—	Galway County	55,885	1,541	2·6
MUNSTER PROVINCE:				Laois	20,571	378	1·8
Cork County,	33,444	4	—	Mayo	52,047	3,554	6·8
Cork	117,567	95	0·1	Roscommon	30,253	1,898	6·6
Kerry	45,927	37	0·1	Sligo	25,153	790	3·1
Limerick	42,357	—	—	TOTAL OF IRELAND:		1,254,973	14,783
Tipperary	48,496	24	—				1·1
Waterford	26,473	—	—				

III.—The social position of the Irish Migratory Labourer at home is best estimated by the fact of his being or not being a landholder; and, if a landholder, by the extent of his holding. Table IV. contains the required information, from which it appears that of the 14,783 Irish migratory labourers 10,292 or 69·6 per cent. are not landholders. The percentage of migratory labourers who are not landholders, for each of the four provinces, is as follows:—

Connacht	—	—	—	—	—	69·1
Ulster	—	—	—	—	—	70·7
Munster	—	—	—	—	—	85·0
Leinster	—	—	—	—	—	84·6

Thus the landholding migratory labourers are proportionally more numerous in Connacht than elsewhere. Again, the average amount of land held by those who are landholders is greater in Connacht than elsewhere. The number of landholders; the number having over five acres; the number with holdings not exceeding five acres; and the percentage of holdings not exceeding five acres are as follow:—

	Number of Migratory Labourers who are Landholders.	Holders of over Five Acres.	Not exceeding Five Acres.	Percentage not exceeding five acres.	
				Connacht	Ulster
Connacht	5,816	3,536	379	9·7	—
Ulster	527	381	146	27·7	—
Munster	27	21	6	22·2	—
Leinster	22	14	8	36·4	—

A further reference to Table IV. will show that it is only in Connacht that any considerable number of migratory labourers hold farms exceeding an area of fifteen acres. In considering this point the low value of the land in many parts of Connacht must be borne in mind.

It will be found on analysis by counties and unions that the condition of the migratory labourers in relation to the land bears pretty much the same ratio as when considered by provinces: the proportions no doubt vary within small limits, as will be seen by inspection of the Table in the Appendix. It will be observed that of the 8,554 natives of Mayo, 2,784, or 33·5 per cent., are landholders, and of these 2,784 only 280, or 10·1 per cent., occupied holdings not exceeding five acres.

TABLE IV.—Showing, by Provinces, the number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers, not Landholders; also the number having Land, and the Area of their Holdings.

Classification of Holdings in Square Acres.	Provinces				Total of Ireland.
	Leinster.	Munster.	Ulster.	Connacht.	
No. of Migratory Agricultural Labourers not Landholders, .	131	183	1,272	8,746	10,292
No. having :-					
Holdings not exceeding 1 acre, .	—	4	5	7	17
Do. above 1, ^{and not exceeding 5 acres,} .	—	1	21	29	51
Do. " 2, ^{and not exceeding 10 acres,} .	3	1	23	66	99
Do. " 3, ^{and not exceeding 15 acres,} .	5	—	42	145	187
Do. " 4, ^{and not exceeding 20 acres,} .	2	—	65	135	185
Total No. not exceeding 5 acres, .	6	6	145	379	539
Holdings above 5, ^{and not exceeding 10 acres,} .	6	5	155	1,271	1,436
Do. " 10, ^{and not exceeding 15 acres,} .	1	2	97	1,182	1,282
Do. " 15, ^{and not exceeding 20 acres,} .	5	7	55	559	634
Do. " 20, ^{and not exceeding 25 acres,} .	1	1	21	276	299
Do. " 25, ^{and not exceeding 30 acres,} .	—	1	10	125	136
Do. " 30, ^{and not exceeding 40 acres,} .	1	—	4	79	84
Do. above 40 acres, .	—	7	41	54	103
Gross Total, .	143	180	1,799	12,661	14,733

IV.—The destination of the migratory labourers is the next point requiring special attention. The following statement shows the destination of the Migratory Labourers from each Province :—

Province.	Labourers in Ireland.	England.	Scotland.
Leinster,	35	75	53
Munster,	91	89	—
Ulster,	146	293	1,451
Connacht,	86	11,919	576
Total,	368	12,865	2,060

It appears that 82·7 per cent. sought work in England, 13·9 per cent. in Scotland, and 2·4 per cent. in Ireland.

A comparison of the provinces shows that in Leinster of the 148 labourers, 106 sought employment in Great Britain, and 35, or 24·6 per cent., in Ireland.

In Munster, of the 180 labourers, 89 sought work in Great Britain, and 91, or 50·6 per cent., merely migrated to other parts of Ireland.

In Ulster, of the 1,799 labourers, 1,653 sought work in Great Britain (93 in England, and 1,431 in Scotland), and 146, or 8·1 per cent., sought employment in Ireland.

In Connacht, of the 12,661, 12,575 sought work in Great Britain (only 576 of these in Scotland), and but 86, or 0·7 per cent. in Ireland.

The Chairman of the Midland Great Western Railway has, with his usual kindness, furnished the statistics of "harvestmen" travelling over that Company's lines, which will be found in the Appendix, p. 17, and the customary returns from the various ports have been collected by the emigration emmigrants, and a summary thereof is given on page 16.

From the two statements referred to (the Railway and Port Statistics) it would appear that 38,338 agricultural labourers travelled as Passengers journeying to seek employment at a distance from their homes. Comparing these figures with those for 1891, it appears there is an increase of 4,125.

The returns for the ports show an increase from 8,554 in 1891 to 11,267 this year, and in the Midland Great Western Railway returns also a considerable increase is observed, for in 1891 the number of harvestmen carried by the Company was 25,659, whereas in 1892 the number was 27,071, or 1,412 more than in the previous year. The number of harvestmen who travelled over this line in 1890 was 24,535; in 1889 it was 22,435; in 1888 it was 22,800; in 1887 it was 21,355; in 1886 it was 21,698; in 1885 it was 22,610; in 1884 it was 22,500; in 1883 it was 22,111; in 1882 it was 21,422; and in 1881 it was 26,367.

It will be observed that there is a large discrepancy between the total number (38,338) given in the Railway and Port Statistics, and that (14,783) shown in the Tables compiled from the Returns made by the Enumerators of Agricultural Statistics. In considering this discrepancy, which is somewhat similar to that noticed in previous years, it should be borne in mind that a large number of the agricultural labourers who migrate annually to England pay two visits, and that this is an element which it is impossible accurately to eliminate from the emigration and railway returns. On inquiry at the Midland Great Western Railway I have been informed that, "about 2,000 go twice each year," and that, "a large number remain in the counties near Dublin," but the Emigration Returns contain no information on this point. Again, there are doubtless many persons who, at the time of the collection of the information by the Enumerators of Agricultural Statistics, did not intend to migrate, but whose circumstances subsequently led to do so, and it is equally probable that the Emigration Returns include many persons who are town labourers, not agricultural labourers. When due allowance is made for these facts, it will be found that the numbers returned by the Enumerators of Agricultural Statistics represent those who habitually pursue the avocation of migratory agricultural labourers.

I have the honour to remain,

Your Excellency's faithful servant,

THOS. W. GRIMSHAW,

Registrar-General.

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE,

CHARLEMONT HOUSE, DUBLIN,

10th September, 1892.

APPENDIX.

Table showing, by Counties and Poor Law Unions, the number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers, whose usual Residence is situated therein; the Area of their Holdings in Statute Acres; the place in which they sought or intended to seek Employment; and the Number who had not left their Houses at the time (month of June, 1883) the Enumerators took the Returns.

Provinces of Leinster.

COUNTY AND POOR LAW UNION.	Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers, including Landholders.	NUMBER OF MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS HAVING LAND, AND AREA OF THEIR HOLDINGS.										WEEKS EMPLOYED.	
		Above 1000 and not in residence.	Above 1000 and in residence.	Above 500 and not in residence.	Above 500 and in residence.	Total Farmers and Landholders.	Above 100 and not in residence.	Above 100 and in residence.	Above 50 and not in residence.	Above 50 and in residence.	Above 20 and not in residence.	Above 20 and in residence.	
CARLOW COUNTY.													
BALGOWAN, part of.													
CARLOW, "													
KILKENNY, "													
NEWROSE,													
ROCKFORT, "													
TOTAL,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
DUBLIN COUNTY.													
BRAY,													
CARRICKMINES,													
CHURCHSTOWN,													
DEAN RUST,													
GRANGE,													
TOTAL,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
DOWNES COUNTY.													
BALBRIGGAN,													
COLEMAN,													
DOUGHERTY,													
GRANGE,													
HORNSEND,													
TOTAL,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
EDDINGTON COUNTY.													
ATTY,	part of.												
BALBRIGGAN,	"												
COLEMAN,	"												
KILKENNY,	"												
ROCKFORT,	"												
TOTAL,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
KILKENNY COUNTY.													
CARLOW,	part of.												
CARROW-ON-DYKE,	"												
COLEMAN,	"												
DOUGHERTY,	"												
GRANGE,	"												
HORNSEND,	"												
TOTAL,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
KILDARE COUNTY.													
ADAMSTOWN, part of.													
BAILEYBEG,	"												
COLEMAN,	"												
GRANGE,	"												
HORNSEND,	"												
TOTAL,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
LOUTH COUNTY.													
ADAMSTOWN, part of.													
BAILEYBEG,	"												
COLEMAN,	"												
GRANGE,	"												
HORNSEND,	"												
TOTAL,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
WEXFORD COUNTY.													
BAILEYBEG, part of.													
COLEMAN,	"												
GRANGE,	"												
HORNSEND,	"												
TOTAL,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

TABLE showing, by Counties and Poor Law Unions, the number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers, &c.—continued.

COUNTIES AND POOR LAW UNIONS.	Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers (in thousands)	Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers (in thousands)						Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers (in thousands)	Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers (in thousands)
		Not exceeding 1 month	Above 1 and not exceeding 2 months	Above 2 and not exceeding 3 months	Above 3 and not exceeding 6 months	Above 6 and not exceeding 12 months	Above 12 and not exceeding 18 months		
Monk's County.									
Antrim, part of.									
Cavan.									
Donegal.									
Derry.									
Donegal.									
Fermanagh.									
Tyrone.									
Total.	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Queen's County.									
Antrim, part of.									
Armagh.									
Cavan.									
Monaghan, part of.									
Ulster.									
Total.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Westmeath Co.									
Antrim, part of.									
Down.									
Donegal, part of.									
Middlesex.									
Tyrone.									
Total.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Cork.									
Carlow.									
Clare.									
Donegal.									
Limerick.									
Tipperary.									
Total.	22	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
Wexford County.									
Carlow.									
Clare.									
Donegal.									
Limerick.									
Tipperary.									
Total.	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wicklow County.									
Carlow.									
Clare.									
Donegal.									
Limerick.									
Tipperary.									
Total.	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Province of Munster.

CITIES COUNTY.	Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers (in thousands)	Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers (in thousands)						Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers (in thousands)	Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers (in thousands)
		Not exceeding 1 month	Above 1 and not exceeding 2 months	Above 2 and not exceeding 3 months	Above 3 and not exceeding 6 months	Above 6 and not exceeding 12 months	Above 12 and not exceeding 18 months		
Carlow County, N.E.									
Antrim, part of.									
Cork.									
Freight.									
Kilkenny.									
Leitrim.									
Limerick, part of.									
Sligo.									
Waterford.									
Total.	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cork County, S.E.									
Antrim, part of.									
Cork.									
Freight.									
Kilkenny.									
Leitrim.									
Limerick.									
Sligo.									
Waterford.									
Total.	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABORERS

Table showing, by County and Post-Law Union, the number of Migratory Agricultural Laborers, as estimated.

60 comprising 1 each of 54, 55, 74, 100, and 131 atoms; and 3 of 63 atoms each.

TABLE showing, by Counties and Poor Law Unions, the number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers, &c.—continued
Province of Ulster.

TABLE showing, by Counties and Poor Law Unions, the number of Migrants, Aborigines, Eskimos, &c., residing in each.

COUNTIES AND POST OFFICES.	NUMBER OF WILDFOWLS AND NUMBER OF HUNTED WILDFOWLS KILLED IN THE SEVEN COUNTIES									
	NUMBER OF WILDFOWLS KILLED IN THE SEVEN COUNTIES					NUMBER OF HUNTED WILDFOWLS KILLED IN THE SEVEN COUNTIES				
Morgan County— CARMICHAEL, CARROLLTON, part of, Chestnut, COPPER, DEERFIELD, DURRANCE, MORNINGTON, Towson,	15 0 0 0 0 0 0	15 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	25 0 0 0 0 0 0	25 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Tyron County— ALBION, part of, CARMICHAEL, COPPER, COPPER, part of, DEERFIELD, DURRANCE, EASTMAN, part of, FORTRESS, part of, JACKSON, TOWSON,	10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Total,	25 0 0 0 0 0 0	25 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	50 0 0 0 0 0 0	50 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Province of Connacht.

(a) Comparing 1 month

(1) Compacting 1 each of 40, 45, and 50 mm.
(2) Compacting 1 each of 40, 45, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95, 100, and 105 mm. 1 each of 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, and 70 mm.
1 each of 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, and 70 mm.

Table showing, by County and Poor Law Unions, the number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers, &c.—continued.

(b) Composite 3 made of 45, 50, 55, and 100 turns.

RETURN showing the Number of LABOURERS who left each of the undermentioned PORTS from the
1st January, 1892, to the 31st August, 1892 for temporary employment in England or Scotland.

Count.	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	Total to the end of August.
Bellary,	2	19	9	44	64	57	91	14	210
Belvoir,	171	329	289	282	239	198	85	542	2,348
Cahersiveen,	.	.	.	.	15	33	34	24	106
Cork,	123	183	116	230	153	183	181	105	1,161
Drogheda,	23	37	16	18	6	9	18	21	125
Dundalk,	8	15	12	36	39	38	7	7	114
Galway,	1	.	.	1	4	.	14	19	50
Glenmalure,	70	77	66	75	91	206	129	74	781
Laois,	117	96	116	129	129	135	181	143	967
Limerick,	.	8	.	4	5	.	4	.	19
Londonderry,	283	400	374	378	418	644	376	450	2,291
Longford,	86	77	69	112	171	107	127	89	433
Portrush,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sligo,	10	32	51	121	45	958	94	40	662
Waterford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Westport,	33	35	24	26	27	24	23	27	208
Wexford,	13	6	17	20	25	13	23	3	123
Total,	942	1,559	1,063	1,674	2,043	1,987	1,913	1,357	11,937

NUMBER of HARVESTMEN conveyed over the MIDLAND & GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY SYSTEM from the undermentioned STATIONS during the Season of 1892.

Station.	Number of Harvestmen.	Poor Law Union.	County.
Athlone,	36	Athlone,	Westmeath.
Ballymote,	104	Ballymote,	Galway.
Woodlawn,	418	Do,	Do.
Athloney,	511	Longford,	Do.
Dunamore,	606	Roscommon,	Do.
Longford,	16	Longford,	Longford.
Branagh,	43	Mohill,	Litnan.
Currick-on-Shannon,	44	Oriel-on-Shannon,	Do.
Boyle,	72	Boyle,	Roscommon.
Ballymote,	2,193	Sligo,	Sligo.
Sligo,	59	Do,	Do.
Ballysadare,	53	Do,	Do.
Edmandstown,	54	Catherough,	Mayo.
Ballaghaderreen,	6,025	Do,	Do.
Roscommon,	332	Roscommon,	Roscommon.
Ballymace,	263	Glenmaddery,	Galway.
Catherough,	582	Catherough,	Roscommon.
Ballykibough,	1,383	Do,	Do.
Ballyhaunis,	3,685	Glenmorris,	Mayo.
Claremorris,	1,728	Do,	Do.
Bally,	1,343	Castlebar,	Do.
Marlha,	185	Do,	Do.
Castlebar,	1,517	Do,	Do.
Westport,	1,899	Westport,	Do.
Foxford,	8,994	Swindford,	Do.
Ballina,	1,388	Ballina,	Do.
Collonay,	168	Sligo,	Sligo.
Kilroe,	489	Boyle,	Do.
Killeshandra,	3	Cavan,	Cavan.
Total,	37,071		